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Surgeon-Dentist, Office in Beale Building, Eleventh and Main streets, Lexington, Mo.

TWO ODD FISH IN A TANK.

Climbing Perch Falls to Reform the Lazy Amphiuma.

The amphiuma is an amphibian that looks very like an eel, except that it has no fins. It has four very small rudimentary legs with three toes on each.

It can dart about with eel-like suddenness when it wants to, but it likes better to lie still and motionless. Often the amphiuma at the Aquarium, says the New York Sun, which is about two and a half feet long, when seen lying with two-thirds of its body at the surface of the water and the tail hanging limply down, has been thought by visitors to be dead, and they have more than once so informed the attendants. Their opinion undergoes a very complete revision if anything happens to start the amphiuma up.

It was thought that it might be a good thing to put some more lively creature into the tank with the amphiuma to give a little relief to the tank when the amphiuma was having one of its long dead spells, and so they put in a climbing perch.

Despite its name, the climbing perch is, so to speak, a straight fish. It has no legs or attachments of any sort except the fins of a fish. It climbs with its fins.

It is said that climbing perch can climb trees, but certainly the climbing perch can climb out of water onto the adjacent ground, which it does by raising itself on its fins and so working itself forward.

The climbing perch, while not the liveliest and most incessant swimmer in the world, is a fairly active fish, and it was expected to give some life to this tank. But it seems really to be inclined to follow the amphiuma's example and be lazy, and it and the amphiuma have apparently made friends.

The climbing perch is a small fish, this one being four or five inches long; but it shows no fear of the 24-foot amphiuma. On the contrary, one day not long after it had been in the tank, it was seen lying within a ring which the amphiuma had formed by coiling its body on the bottom of the tank, the climbing perch's head being partly under the amphiuma's side. Or the amphiuma may be seen stretched out somewhere in the tank with the climbing perch lying near it.

The placing of the climbing perch in the amphiuma's tank can hardly be said to have accomplished its purpose. The situation is further somewhat complicated by the fact that now some visitors reading the labels on the tank and seeing its tiny legs mistake the amphiuma for the climbing perch; but the seemingly friendly manner in which climbing perch and amphiuma get on together is not without interest.

MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF SALT.

Relieves Many of the Ills to Which Flesh Is Heir.

Common salt is useful as a tonic, an internal antiseptic, an external stimulant, etc., besides possessing other medicinal virtues too little known and appreciated. A bag of hot salt is very soothing in neuralgia, toothache, earache, and similar affections. In croup, says the New York Post, it is a reliable and harmless remedy, the dose being a teaspoonful mixed with a tablespoonful of honey, frequently and freely. For a sprain nothing will give relief more quickly than cold salt water; swellings may often be reduced very quickly by frequent bathing of the part affected in strong brine; and taken moderately it is an antidote for alcoholic poison. It is an excellent hair tonic. Salt and water will remove tar from the teeth, and mixed in equal proportions with soda, salt makes an excellent dentifrice. In cases of dysentery, salt, taken in vinegar and hot water, usually gives great relief; and for cholera morbus add a teaspoonful of the strongest pepper to the dose. For dyspepsia and many other disorders of the stomach salt and water will prove an effective remedy; and for colic, a teaspoonful in half a cupful of cold water, taken as soon as possible, is a speedy cure. The same quantity taken before breakfast is very good. The West Indian negroes declare that plenty of salt, administered at once, will stop a common attack of cholera.

REMARKABLE DAM.

Built by Beavers, Who Felled Trees and Dug Trenches.

A remarkable beaver dam has lately been discovered near Stroudsburg, Pa. The work of the animals is so extensive that it seems almost incredible they could have built the dam in question, but this is proved by the evidence of residents of the vicinity, who are strictly reliable, says the Scientific American.

The dam in question was discovered about two years ago by a farmer living near its site. It is located in a swamp, which for many years had been drained of its surface water, except in a few spots. Noting that most of the swamp was under water, although but little rainfall had occurred, the curiosity of the farmer was aroused, and he made an investigation which led to the discovery. The dam has been constructed around the northern edge of the swamp, extending in a zigzag course, evidently to avoid obstruction, and to increase its strength. It is about 125 feet in length and the top is wide enough for a man to walk upon without difficulty, ranging from a foot to two feet in width. At present the top is about three inches above the surface of the pond which has been created by the dam, the water being from two to four feet deep.

The farmer who made the discovery at first thought that the work had been done by boys for sport, but noticing the footprints of animals upon the top of the structure, he followed these and found some pieces of wood which apparently bore the mark of an animal's teeth. The wood was taken to a naturalist, who resided in the vicinity, and after careful examination the latter pronounced the marks to be from beaver teeth. Further investigation in the vicinity showed that the animals had felled a number of trees near the dam, to use in its construction. The largest pieces yet found in it are eight inches in diameter by actual measurement. The principal material used, besides branches and twigs, was mud, which had been deftly worked into it so solidly that a man weighing 235 pounds has walked upon the top without affecting it.

The wood which has been used includes beech, white ash and oak. In cutting the trees, the animals worked in a circle around the trunk, making deeper indentations on the side toward the dam so that the tree would fall into the water in the proper direction. Judging by the size of the marks found, it is believed that some of the beavers are unusually large animals, but there have been only two or three seen since the dam was constructed. The discovery has aroused such interest that many naturalists have since visited the locality. Their belief is that the swamp has been "beaver ground" for many years, and that here has existed one of the very few colonies of these animals in the northern part of the country.

An Everlasting Light.

A Chicago inventor, George Magrady, has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle-power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago Magrady's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. Magrady enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an air-tight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the light in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

Backbones as Walking Sticks.

An American company is being formed to convert the swarming sharks of Central America into useful commercial products. The company will make jelly and tinned soup from the sharks' fins, fine machinery oil from their livers, handsome leather (equal to alligator) from their skins, walking sticks from their backbones, and articles innumerable from their jawbones and teeth.

NURTURED BY SHE WOLF.

Wild Animal Tenderly Mothers Child Lost in the Mountains.

From Ewing, 30 miles from here, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, comes a story so strange and startling that it has attracted much attention, and steps have been taken to either prove or disprove it, for if it is true a new fact in natural history has been established and the much maligned wolf will take a higher place in the estimation of the human race.

Several weeks ago, according to reports that have reached here, an infant daughter of William Dunphy, a prospector, who lived in the hills overlooking Ewing, with his wife, was carried off one afternoon by a wild animal.

Search was made for the little one, but no trace of it could be found, and the babe was finally given up for dead. Ever since then the father has spent his time in the hills seeking the bears and the wolves, which are numerous in the mountains, and slaughtering them wherever found, while the mother has sat and wept and pined away over the fate of her child.

While Dunphy was hunting in the mountains the other day he came on a wolf den, which showed signs of being occupied. He waited for a long time, and then, as no wolf came forth, he decided to enter the den and see for himself what was in it.

As he entered the place he heard the cry of a child. Advancing, he saw a sight that almost turned his hair white. Lying on a bed of grass at the end of the den was a big mother wolf, with several pups playing beside her, while close to her side was his lost baby, trying to get a dinner from the mother wolf, which seemed to enjoy the tugging.

The wolf simply growled, but made no attempt to escape or to make an attack when the man approached. She was attached to the child, apparently, and had been nursing it. At least that is the supposition, as the little one was well nourished and was without a scratch.

Two men who have come from Ewing have told the same story. Both men hitherto had excellent reputations.

CLAMS IN GULF WATERS.

Experiments with Them Being Made Along the Southern Coast.

The old-timer had been talking about the almost endless possibilities along the gulf coast, and the conversation turned to clams, and the almost limitless field in this section, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The clam of the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore," the old-timer was saying, "is a hard, round clam, called the quahog. This clam spawns from July to September in northern waters, but in this climate the spawning season runs from April 1 to November 1. They are very prolific, but not as much so as the oyster. The eggs pass through the same stage as the oyster. At the end of the spawning stage it settles upon the bottom and partly buries itself. It gets its food from the currents of water which pass over it. They are rapidly cultivated, and soon adapt themselves to their surroundings. Seed can easily be obtained on the Chesapeake. The writer obtained one bushel of seed from Baltimore. Each clam was wired to prevent the loss of their water, packed in crates, with front edge of clam down, and kept moderately cool. They were out of the water 78 hours and arrived at the planting ground in perfect condition, every clam being alive. They have reproduced themselves very rapidly, and in the course of a few years I look to see clams as plentiful in this market as they now are in the northern markets. The clams grown here are larger than the original clam, with a much thinner shell, and a far better flavor. An acre of clams being worth at least \$1,000, one can see the value of their cultivation. About one-third of the oyster lands in St. Bernard and Plaquemine are well adapted to the cultivation of the quahog clam."

But Does He?

As a stuttering man always thinks twice before he speaks he ought to avoid mistakes.—Chicago Daily News.

"OLD FRIENDS, OLD TIMES."
"MY HEART UNTRAVELLED FONDLY TURNS TO TREE"



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FROM ALL POINTS ON
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Cures Cholera-Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regularizes the Bowels, Strengthens the Child and Makes TEETHING EASY.

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Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Or send to Dr. H. H. Hardy, Secretary of State, Austin, Tex., Nov. 21, 1900.

I have found Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA a splendid remedy and aid for my teething children. When my oldest boy was a teething child, every succeeding day warned us that he would inevitably lose him. I happened upon TEETHINA, and began at once administering it to him, and his improvement was marked in 24 hours, and from that day on he recuperated. I have constantly kept it and used it since with my children, and have taken great pleasure in sending its praises to all mothers of young children. I found it invaluable even after the teething period was passed.

HIS D. H. HARDY.